

Upon which passage Dr. Pegge, in his edition, observes: "These bulls were probably buffaloes; see King Cnut's Constitutiones de Foresta in Spelman's Glossary, p. 241," [more correctly given in Thorpe's Ancient Laws of England, 8vo. vol. i. p. 429. c. xxvii.] The passage is as follows:—"Sunt, et alia quam plurima animalia, quæ quanquam inter septa forestæ vivunt, forestæ tamen nequaquam censi possunt, qualia sunt *bubali*, vaccæ, et similia." Dr. Pegge adds:—"The forest of Middlesex was not deaforested till A. 1218, Hen. III. This forest is not mentioned in the Catalogue of forests given us by Spelman in his Glossary; *Enfield chase*, however, is thought to be a small remainder of it." He also cites the following authorities:—"Whitaker's History of Manchester, p. 340. 'The wild cows and bulls of the country continued very frequent among us in the 4th century, and even for several ages afterwards. These were merely of the usual size, but all milk-white in their appearance, all furnished with thick hanging manes like lions, and almost as fierce and savage as they.' Boëtii Scot. Reg. Desc. fol. 6, and Leslæi Hist. p. 18; and hence is the popular story of the fierce wild cow of Dunsmore in Warwickshire, slain by Guy Earl of Warwick."

Whitaker gives several passages from Roman authors relative to the animals of Britain.

The Charter of Hen. I. recognises the right of the citizens of London to hunt not only in Chiltern, but in Middlesex and Surrey.

R. T.

XLIII.—On two new species of Testaceous Mollusca.

By WILLIAM CLARK, Esq.

To the Editors of the *Annals of Natural History*.

GENTLEMEN,

Norfolk Crescent, Bath, Nov. 1, 1849.

I BEG you to record the discovery, by myself, last summer, of two new species of Testaceous Mollusca in the coralline zones of the Devon coast, at Exmouth. I have submitted these discoveries to the ordeal of an examination by my friends Messrs. Jeffreys and Barlee, to whom I believe every British shell is familiar, and I have their united testimony that the shells in question are entirely new to them: such a test, from gentlemen of the highest authority in conchological statistics, affixes the impress of almost certainty that these objects are novelties.

Skenea Cutleriana.

S. testa suborbiculari, albida, aliquantulum producta, anfractibus tribus spiraliter exaratis; striis subtilibus, undatis, transversis, hic et illic sparsis, notata; sutura simplex; apertura subrotunda, integra, superne in canalem brevissimam desinens; umbilicus inconspicuus, margine columnari paululum obtectus; animal et operculum adhuc latent. Longitudo et latitudo circa $\frac{1}{8}$ uncie.

At first view I thought that this elegant minute species might

be the *Helix serpuloides* of Montagu, at present involved in some obscurity, but the completely striated condition of the volutions forbids this idea. From *Skenea divisa*, which by some conchologists is considered synonymous with the *Helix serpuloides* of Montagu, it differs in its much more globular form, and in the volutions being distinctly striated throughout; it cannot for a moment be confounded with the recently discovered *Margarita pusilla*. As the animal and operculum of this new species have not been observed, it may be either a *Margarita* or an *Adeorbis*, or be referable to the *Skenea*, or to the so-called *Trochus subcarinatus*. I prefer to place it, *ad interim*, with the *Skenea*, as the principal characters of that small group, though artificial, consist in the aperture being suborbicular, and with an entirety scarcely interrupted by the very short and small canal at its upper part; for these reasons I consider the *Margarita pusilla* and the *Trochus subcarinatus* to be *Skenea* or *Adeorbis*, or whatever other appellation may be applied to them. The *Trochidæ* have an invariable angularity in the aperture, which in them, as well as in *Margarita*, is never entire, and has no trace of a canal. I do not know the *Adeorbis*; it is I believe a genus of the *Trochidæ*; if it partakes at all in the angular form of the aperture of that family, it has no connection with the present species.

The *Margarita vulgaris*, *M. pusilla*, *Skenea divisa*, *S. depressa*, *S. bicolor*, have light corneous opercula, of three or four lax volutions, which have nothing of the aspect of the numerous, compact and close-set ones of the *Trochidæ*.

I have done myself the honour to attach to this new and elegant object the name of a lady residing at Budleigh-Salterton, Devon, whose services in the various walks of natural history have been of great value: her retiring disposition would have declined, if she had known it, even this small tribute of consideration, and mention of qualifications of no ordinary stamp.

Fusus Branscombi.

F. testa elongata, pallide lutea, anfractibus octo repente attenuatis; varicibus validis novem striis spiralibus confertis perspicue cælata; sutura simplici; apertura subovalis, in canalem branchialem subrectam producta, superne vix emarginata; animal ignotum; operculum? Longitudo $\frac{3}{8}$, latitudo $\frac{1}{8}$ unciae.

This species as to novelty rests on the same grounds as the *Skenea Cutleriana*: I am at a loss to liken it to any congeneric species.

I name it *Fusus Branscombi*, as a memorial of the thirty years' services of my dredger, Wm. Branscomb, a very honest man, "abnormis sapiens," "of mother wit, and wise without the schools."

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM CLARK.